FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About

Their Old Campaigns.

THE 48th OHIO'S FLAG. How It was Worshiped by Prisoners a Tyler, Tex.

HE following thrilling and very interesting reminiscence relative to the flag of the 48th Ohio was related to the writer a short time ago by Maj. John A. Bering, of Lynchburg, O., and is one that would be read, I think, with avidity by all old soldiers.

On Gen. Banks's Red River expedition the 48th Ohio belonged to the Fourth Division. Thirteenth Corps. The enemy fell back before the steady advance of the Union army until the 8th of April, 1864, when the Confederate Gen. Dick Taylor, according to his history of the battle, made a stand with the combined forces of 10 Generals at Sabine Crossroads. To match this overwhelming force of the enemy, Gen. Banks sent our division, composed of two small brigades, under Gen. W. J. Landrum, numbering 2,413 men. At the same time the Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Corps went into camp within sound of our guns, waiting to see the outcome of this unequal contest.

Gen. Banks was present when the battle opened, and for nearly two hours of hard and stubborn fighting we held our original line, and repulsed the repeated charges of all the troops they massed on our front. We had gained the victory and were waiting impatiently for orders to advance and reap the fruits of our success, when all of a sudden a heavy enfilading fire was poured into us on our right, which was followed rapidly by a fire in our rear. We attempted now to fall back, but it was too late. We were caught between two lines with empty guns. After trying in vain to break through the double lines that surrounded us, they demanded our surrender, With no other alternative, the regiment reluctantly threw down their arms and empty cartridge-boxes, and before the san went down the 48th Ohio, 19th Ky., 77th and 113th Ill. regiments, and Capt. White's Chicago battery, unmbering in all about 1,200 men, were on our way to the rebel prison, Camp Ford, near Tyler, Tex., where we arrived after seven days' hard

marching. When the enemy closed in on us from all sides and our color-bearer, Isaac Scott, saw that all was lost, he tore our regimental flag from the staff and gave it to his mess mate to conceal in his haversack. When he received his first rations of corn-meal from the Confederates he covered the flag with the meal, and in that manner carried it till he took sick and was taken to a hospital, where he was kept several weeks. But through all his sickness he clung to the flag, and after a journey of 150 miles he finally arrived at Camp Ford, and delivered the colors to the officers of the regiment, A hole was then dug inside our shanty and in it we buried that "emblem of our freedom," our old flag. In the stockade were soldiers and sailors who had been in prison for nearly two years, and when it was whispered about that there was a Union flag in the prison we could not withstand the pleading of the old prisoners to let them get a glimpse of the old flag. Time and again it was dug up from its hiding place, and after stationing guards around the shanty to give the alarm in case of danger, the old prisoners were permitted to go in and take a look at "Old Glory," as Gen. Sherman called the flag. Col. A. J. N. Duganne, of the 176th N. Y., in

referring to the incident, writes as follows: "I have seen poor comrades in Southern captivity creeping out of their huts under the darkness of midnight, and clustering together like shadows to surround this treasured emblem. kept day by day with jealous secreey from the search of rebel guards. And I have seen those loyal and loving soldiers and sailors, rough men though they were, with tears in their eyes and with swelling bosoms, pass the precious folds of that cherished old flag from lip to lip in hely communion of patriotism."

In the meantime the prison authorities got an inkling that there was a Union flag in the prison. One day, unexpectedly, they marched a Texas regiment into the stockade and ordered every prisoner out into line. After our line was formed they went through every cabin and shanty is the prison and dug up the floors with their bayonets, but they failed to find the flag. We now had a difficult task before usto find a more secure place for the fing before they searched the prison again; but we were equal to the emergency. That night the flag was dug up from its place of burial, and Capt. James Soury sewed it in the lining of Capt. David Gunsaulus's blouse. The following day they searched the prison again, but we felt that our treasure was secure in its new place of concealment. The officer wore the bloase for more than six months among the Confederate guards, but they did not suspicion what a precious charge to keep" he had.

At last, after seven long and weary months of captivity, the regiment was marched to Shreveport, and from there by boat to the mouth of the Red River for exchange. When we reached the Mississippi River we were met by Col. Dwight, our Commissioner of Exchange, He ordered us on board the steamer St. Mary, where a brass band from New Orleans, and a number of ladies, wives of Union officers, were awaiting our arrival. Just as Capt. Gunsaulus stepped from the rebel steamer onto our vessel the excited soldiers literally tore the blouse from the officer's back, and hastily tied the flag to a staff prepared for the occasion. At this signal the band struck up the air "The Star Spangled Banner," and the old flag of the 48th Ohio, in the presence of the Confederate guards, was unfurled to the breeze with waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies and the wild shouts and ringing cheers of the released pris-

But no words of tongue or pen can express the emotions of that hour. It was an inspiring scence that will never be forgotten. The Confederate Assistant Agent of Exchange, Capt. Birchett, on his return to Camp Ford Prison, related to the prisoners how, in his presence, the flag of the 48th Ohio was torn from the cost of an officer when they were exchanged at the mouth of the Red River. He said it was one of the most exciting scenes he had ever wirnessed, and that the 48th Ohio deserved great credit for preserving their colors during their imprisonment. It is the only regimental flag that went through a rebel prison during the war of the rebellion and escaped the clutches of the Confederates. It was soon after deposited in the flag-room of the State House at Columbus, O. When it is required for Reunions or public entertainments it is placed in charge of Comrade J. W. Bolinger, of Cincinmati, O .- MILETUS GARNER, Wilmington, O.

AT CHANCELLORSVILLE. Col. Hamlin Replies to the Objections

Col. White.

HE article of Col. White, objecting to assumptions, has been looked over. I shall be glad to correct any errors that | pany following in order. may appear, and after the remaining papers are published, with maps, to explain the points taken. I will review the whole field, and answer all objections that are worthy of reply. But the remarks of Col. White, in the face of voluminous evidence at hand, seems to me to be too feeble to call for any special answer. The rout Col. White mentions is not objected to, but only its composition, for it is very doubtful if Pleasonton saw with his disordered vision any of the Eleventh Corps that night. The crowd be describes were of other corps. Maj. Huntington, who commanded 18 of the 22 guns, says in The Century that not one of the carriages in the rout belonged to the Eleventh Corps. Col. White does not seem to be aware that an able and resolute officer by name of Maj. J. F. Huntington commanded 18 cannon of the Third Corps, and that he was

Pleasonton, with his squads of cavalry, and Martin's battery of four gans, seems to have been a spectator, and his claim for visionary deeds performed is tersely characterized by Maj. Huntington as "one of the most impudent and unfounded ever made." Huntington, it seems, had his guns in battery before the enemy fired a shot, and probably before Pleasenton arrived on the field, and is clearly entitled to all the honor that may belong to the Hazel Crove episode. No organization of night, and it is impossible to place them there before Sunday morning. The survivors of the attacking party declare there was not over 200 of them, and that not one of them was diet it, it must stand, ridiculous as it may appear. - Aug. C. Hamlin, Historian Eleventh Corps, Bangor, Ma.

really the officer in command at Hazel Grove.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM. Comrade Hobart Says Gen. Mansfield Fell

in Front of the 125th Pa. TREAD in the issue of Dec. 1, 1892, a remarkable letter from Comrade A. M. Hutchinson, 10th Me., touching the geographical location of the spot where Gen. Mansfield fell at the battle of Autietam in September, 1862. I say remarkable, because in this letter be contradicts Maj. Gould, 10th Me.

Maj. Gould says in the history of the 1st, 10th, and 29th Me, that Gen. Mansfield was shot in front of Co. C. 10th Me. Comrade explosion, July 30, 1864. Hutchinson says that the General was shot right in front of Co. D. Maj. Gould says in his placed a board marker over the spot where Gen. Mansfield sat when shot." Comrade when shot, and was not over one rod from him at the time. He also says the General tried to get his horse over the wall after being shot. Then he contradicts himself by saying Maj. Gould is not mistaken, either radically or entirely, as

Comrade Dunegan says. Now, Comrade Hutchinson, from your own words, if Maj. Gould is not mistaken you must be, for your statements, which I have just quoted, are diametrically opposite to his, and vice versa. You contradict Lieut. Dunegan in about everything he said in his letter of Nov. 3, 1892, although his statements can be proved

right along. You say the make-up of Crawford's Brigade consisted all through the Summer of 1862 of the 46th Pa., 5th Conn., 28th N. Y., and 10th Me. Just so, but what about the 124th, 125th, and 128th Pa., that were in Crawford's Brigade all through the Maryland campaign? Yet you knew nothing about them. Passing strange. when these regiments constituted more than two-thirds of the force of Crawford's Brigade. And, again, what about that wall over which the General tried to leap his horse after being shot? What sort of a wall was it? Please else saw, and you did not see three large regiments of troops which were in your brigade; and last, but not least, you make the startling statement that Gen. Mansfield was in the woods when shot. But let me see; you said something in your letter about "commissary." May be that had something to do with those extraordinary assertions. If not, then, to use your own expressions, what "was the matter with

Now, here is what I know about this matter: I was a private in Co. K, 125th Pa., and was in the fight that morning; saw Gen. Mansfield ride down between our regiment and the woods, and when he was opposite our company, near the right of the regiment, he was struck and reeled and partly fell from his horse. Two of our men, Kohoe and Edmonson, ran to his assistance and carried him down to the road. where they were relieved by some men, some of whom were stragglers, who took the General and placed him in an ambulance. Kohoe and Edmonson came back to their company and saw no more of Mansfield. Whilst being carried along the General's hat fell off and was picked up afterwards, for Maj. Gould says it is now in the hands of some of the 10th Me. | field to the Union lines.

Where the General fell is a considerable distance to the right of the road, and the 10th Me. were on the left of the road. Comrade Hutchinson says the General was in the woods when shot, not over one rod from him at the time. I say he was in an open field between the woods rods in advance of our (the advance) line. All members of our regiment: Col. Jacob Higgins. Capt. Gardner, Lient. Dunegan, Lieut. Zeigler; Hon, Thomas McCamant, ex-Auditor General of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. D. Hicks, member of Congress from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania; S. A. McGough, Chief of Police, Altoona, Pa., and dezens of other competent witnesses. How comrade Hutchinson can consistently make such absurd statements is a problem I cannot solve. - B. HOBART, private, Co. K, 125th Pa., Ashville, Pa.

AT OPEQUON.

A Comrade Corrects Another About Affairs in the Valley.

NOTICED in "Picket Shots" of Nov. 24, 1892, the name of one of my old comrades, D. W. Richardson. I was somewhat amused at him and the way he gave his version of the Opequon incident. In correcting S. A. Benden he says the 87th Pa. must on the right of the Baltimore and Washington pike, as the Sixth Corps was formed on the left

Now, in the first place, the 87th Pa. was not Second Brigade was formed on the right of said pike and was our left guide. I remember the order because of said gap.

Ohio, and 9th N. Y. H. A. Comrade Richardson thinks S. A. Benden spoke alightingly of the Eighth Corps at Cedar Creek. Perhaps he did. I did not read his artilieve the Sixth Corps could have been caught advantages which were in their favor; they

had learned to be vigilant and ever on the field, and personally in command, a yell was set alert; they had been through a good school up and orders given to move forward, and in a from Brandy Station to Petersburg, then back | few minutes we recaptured Tyler's battery and and forth to every threatened point. Just all of our prisoners, and fully half as many think of our Third Division of the Sixth Corps | men as we had in our corps, and we completely trying to whip Early's army at Monocacy Junetion! Ye gods, but was it not hot? One word more and I have done, and that is, I thank sit his saddle I am inclined to think he would the Editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for the have gone into Petersburg that day. excellent paper he sends us every week. All the old boys should take and swear by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.-C. E. GALLINGER, Co. F, 110th Ohio, Carthage, Mo.

FIRST TO LAND.

A Comrade Tells what Troops First Occupied Pittsburg Landing.

OMRADE A. L. FITCH, 14th Ohio battery, Miller, Neb., in The Nasays the first command to land at Shiloh was the above-named battery. The company to which I belonged (Co. A, 41st Ill.) was the first body of armed men to land at Shiloh. The company was in command of Capt. John H. Nale, afterward Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. (He is now dead.) Capt. Nale and Comrades G. W. Betzer, now of Oreana, Ill., and Hiram R. Willanding at the same time, the rest of the com-

The company was immediately deployed as skirmishers, and advanced up the hill and out to the front. It will readily occur to anyone versed in military matters the improbability of a battery of artillery being the first command to land at such a place, and under circumstances where resistance might be offered

y an enemy. But where the dickens was that bottom you

formed on? I never saw it. Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) M. F. Kanan and Lieut. Geo. R. Steele, afterward a Captain | ging some notice for my regiment, when my and Major on McPherson's staff, both now of Decatur, Ill., the former the first Commander of the first Post organized in the United States, the latter its Adjutant, can substantiate this statement; also, Comrades John Fike, of St. Mary's, O.; A. Ebert, of Cumberland, Md.; A. M. Cole, Cerro Gordo, Ill.; John Ward, Oneco, III., H. M. Steever, Wm. Parr, A. Bell, I. W. Kile, Argenta, Ill.; A. M. Smick and W. H. Whitsell, of Decatur, Ill., all members of the company, and all fighters, all wounded, and all served their three and four years, except Comrades Betzer and Wilson, who were shot out at

This statement refers to the permanent occupation of Pittsburg Landing, about the 14th of March, 1862. Prior to that, about March 1, two companies from the 32d Ill. and some marines from the gunboats Lexington and Jackson's Corps went near Hazei Grove that | Tyler landed there and had a sharp skirmish. -Jos. RAY, Co. A, 41st Ill., Emery, Ill.

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AT THE CRATER. An Officer Says that the 30th U. S. C. T. Led

the Charge. OUR correspondents having settled the matters of first flags at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge; who recaptured De Gress's battery; who fired the first and last shots at Gettysburg, and other incidents. I wish to correct an error which appears on page 567, Vol. IV, of the Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. In a foot-He also contradicts himself, and contradicts note on that page, Lieut. Col. H. Seymour Hall, the statements made by Lieut. Dunegan, 125th 43d U. S. C. T., claims for his regiment the honor of leading the charge of the Fourth Di- and James D. English, field-bearers, we started vision, Ninth Corps, at the Petersburg mine

The Colored Division was halted at the outer line of the Union breastworks, in the horseletter of Aug. 25, 1892: "Maj. Jordan and I shoe-shaped redoubt near the scene of the explosion, at about 7:30 o'clock on the morning of July 30, 1864. The First, Second and Third Hutchinson says the General was on horseback | Divisions of the Ninth Corps had already charged and were inside of the Confederate lines. Their wounded were being brought to the rear in large numbers. My regiment (the 30th U. S. C. T.) was in the advance, Co. A, the leading company, being close up to the outer line. They had filed down through the covered ways by the right flank and were haited in that position. The command, "Fix bayonets!-Trail arms!-Forward, double-quick-March!" were given, and the 30th went over the Union works, followed by the 43d, 39th

and 27th U. S. C. T. We crossed the field under a severe fire, losing many men, and tumbled down into the Crater. Finding it already over-crowded with white troops, our commander, Col. Delevan Bates, led us down a traverse to the right of the Crater. The traverse was also filled with white soldiers, and Col. Bates ied the regiment over the rebel breastwork towards the Union line. Then we ran along the rebel line just outside the abatis until our regiment lapped the retel line 200 yards or more. Then our Colonel was seen gesticulating and pointing to the breastworks where the enemy lay. With revolver in one hand and hat on the point of his sword, answer, and oblige. You saw a wall that no one he started for the enemy, and the men yelling as we rear-faced by the left flank and followed him the abatis was thrown aside and the men poured over the breastwork into the trench where the enemy were. A number of the 17th S. C. were captured, also some North

Carolinians. Fully five minutes afterwards the 43d came over the same breastwork with a whoop and a yell, only to find us in possession. The right flank of the 431 did not extend to the middle of the right wing of the 30th.

Another advance was attempted in about 20 minutes, and our charging party was almost annihilated. In this encounter Col. Bates was sever-ly and our Major, Robert Leak, mortally wounded. Lieut.-Col. H. Seymour Hall, of the 43d, was wounded about this time, and I saw him being supported to the rear by two colored soldiers. The blood was running down over his hand, and he was looking very pale-as would anyone with a badly-smashed arm. Soon after this Mahone's rebel brigade charged our Second Brigade and routed them.

The North Carolinians on our right pursued us hard, and after a short resistance our men broke and most of them ran across the open It was not my intention to give any particular description of this battle, but to correct the

statement made by Col. Hall, and place the credit where it rightfully belongs. A comparison of losses between the two regiments shows the following: 30th, 10 officers, 193 enand our troops when shot, and more than 20 | listed men; 43 !, seven officers, 118 enlisted men. Co. A, the right flank company of the these are facts well known to the following | 30th, lost 48 out of 66 taken into action; Co. F, the second company from the right, lost 34

So far, the colored troops have taken up but very little space in the columns of THE NA-TIGNAL TRIBUNE, and have never taken part in any dispute, but the occasion seems to demand that an erroneous statement should be corrected, and for that purpose this article was written.-FREE S. BOWLEY, First Lieutenant, 30th U. S. C. T., 2137 Howard street, San Fran-

THE SECOND CORPS.

Another Comrade Testifies to Their Fighting Qualities.

ITH considerable interest I notice the reply of Comrade John D. Adams, or rather his comments on the reply of Comrade Barr to J. W. Hull, of Alexandria County, Va., as to the Second Corps, published in your issue have been detached from the brigade if it was of Dec. 1, 1892. It is the easiest matter in the world to set everybody right ou the question at issue between those comrades simply by reference to the records of the Second Corps on file in the Adjutant-General's Office of the War Den our brigade, and in the second place our partment. The world knows that the Second Corps was never whipped. I was a member of the 1st Del., which was never whipped, and | ticello, Ill. gap very distinctly between our Sixth and the that regiment formed a part of the Second Ninetecnth Corps. The Nineteenth Corps, as | Brigade, Third Division of the Second Corps. I remember, was thrown in considerable dis- The division was commanded at Gettysburg by Gen. Alex. Hayes, who was afterward killed Our brigade was composed of the 6th Md., at the Wilderness, and the brigade was com-138th and 67th Pa., 110th, 122d, and 126th | mauded by Thos. A. Smyth, who was killed at Farmville, Va., being the last Union General who fell in the cause.

The Second Corps was made up of this kind of material. Gen. Hancock was with cle. He says if the Sixth Corps, or any other | us on the 18th of June, 1864, in front of corps, had been placed in the same situation as Petersburg, when Gen. Birney had temporary was the Eighth Corps on the morning of Oct. | command of our corps, on which occasion 19, they would have developed some running | Tyler's battery was captured. The contest qualities. I agree with him; but I cannot be- was a hot one, and the mistake scemed to be that the raw material had been placed in front, in that kind of a situation. They were not | viz., the 7th and 8th N. Y. H. A., who had built that way. But the Sixth Corps had some | never been under fire before. As soon as it became known that Gen. Hancock was on the routed the rebel army. Gen. Hancock was riding in an ambulance. Had he been able to

I know all about the Fort Steadman assault. The Johnnies got my valise that morning, which contained the photograph of my sweet-

heart. In the same issue of your paper appears an article written by Comrade A. H. Hutchinson, Co. D, 10th Me., who claims to know all about the killing of Gen. Mansfield. All I know about this is that Gen. Mansfield was killed on the 17th day of September, 1862, at the battle of Antietam. He was in command of the division to which my regiment belonged. Gen. Max Weber commanded our brigade, and was wounded the same day. He was formerly Colonel of the 20th N. Y. (Turner Rifles) .- J. W. BARNEY, Captain, Co. B, 1st Del., Second Corps, East Las Vegas, N. M.

Jack of Clubs Replies to Gen. Minty.

son, how of Decatur, Ill., each of them over expect. I did not expect to be called upon to you, although an entire stranger, and saying six feet high, formed the first file, and all resist a saber charge of a "Brevet" Major Gen- that it seemed to me the best book of war litmy statements on Gen. Pleasonton's planted their feet on the soil of the now-famous eral, and I did not expect any one to misconstrue what I had written. Comrade Minty is excusable for blaming me for writing of my own regiment, as it is not often a writer will mention in commendation a regiment to which he did not belong, and neglect to mention his own. I did not belong to the 5th N. H., but did only mention that regiment in the body of my letter as belonging to a fighting brigade. 1 did not use quotation marks in writing of the 5th N. H. or of our brigade. The Editor failed to say I was a member of the 81st Pa., hence, Brevet Maj.-Gen, Minty, of the Saber Brigade," came to the conclusion that I was beg-

article mentioned a good fighting one. I did not mean to reflect particularly upon Gen. Minty or his brigade when I penned that and therefore helped the blood, with which it has article, but as he has been as ready to make his brigade a prominent one now as he was when he was with it, I am glad to know I gave him an opportunity to spread himself again. But I must say I believe he and his boys were good fighters, and I was under the impression that their designation was assumed by

him without the authority which he says he had; but he will acknowledge that there is a propensity to exaggerate. I truthfully used the words a fighting regiment of a fighting brigade, and although we have no Major-General to write us up, no doubt Gen. O. O. Howard or Nelson A. Miles would

R. Brooke also knew us .- "JACK OF CLUBS." Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life

indorse what I've written of the brigade. J.

PERSONAL ECOLLECTIONS Comrade Lee tells how He met Sena or Pasco

under Fing of Truce. T was after the terrible charge at Jackson, Miss., in July, 1863, that our old Colonel, Isaac C. Pugb, called on us to go over to the battlefield the next day after the charge and take a flag of truce and see if we could not get permission from the Confederates to remove our wounded from the field and bury the dead. We were only too glad to do this, and in company with Uncle John Fletcher, our old mail-carrier, Robert W. Rickard on our mission.

We had always thought that it was against the laws of civilized warfare to fire on a flag of truce, and felt no alarm while carrying this emblem of peace. We went down to the woods and instructed the field-bearers to stop in the timber until we went forward and secured the consent of the Confederates to get the wounded. Just as we stopped out in the open field we saw three Confederates on their post. They jumped up and grabbed their guns. We waved the white flag at them and got on a stump

about a foot high, so that we would be in full view of the enemy. We were just on the eve of calling to them and explaining our mission, when one of them raised his gun and fired at us, the ball passing just to our left. We made a leap and fell on the ground, and if that Johnny thought he had silenced one Yankee he was badly mistaken, for we still live; although it was a very close call. Old Uncle John Fletcher called to us to come on and get out of there, and they sent a ball after him, but did not hit him. We were boys then, and this was our first ex-

perience in the flag of-truce business. The next day Gen. W. T. Sherman sent a flag of truce to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and there was a cessation of hostilities all around the lines until the dead who tell in that terrible charge were buried. They had lain there for three days, and were almost beyond recognition. I was wounded in the right hand and shoulder, but made my way over on the battlefield where the Confederates were burying the dead. They received me very kindly and gave me all the information they could about the killed and wounded, our loss having been fearful. There was the remnants of four old regiments, the 28th, 41st, and 53d Ill., and the 3d lows, and one section of the 15th Ohio battery, and over two-thirds of the number who went into the charge bad been killed or wounded.

While on that field I met the men who did the burying of the dead. They were of the 2d and 3d Fla. Confederate regiments. Among them was a Mr. Samuel Pasco, who was a member of the 3d Fla., and lived at Monticello, Fla. He had formerly lived at Cambridgeport, Mass., and all his relations were living there. He asked me to do him a favor, to write to his parents and family at Cambridgeport, and let them know that he was alive and in the army. I told him that I would, and requested that he write a few lines on a leaf of his day-book and sign his name, which he did and gave to me, which I inclosed with my letter.

When the bugle sounded and the signal-gun went off into Tennessee, while ours went back | writer lives must indorse the signature. to Vicksburg, Miss.

In a reasonable time I received a letter from their brother, and sent a letter for me to send to him, but I carried that letter until almost | letters will be answered. the close of the war, but never had any opportunity to deliver it. Time rolled on, the war ended, and we returned home, forgetting our old friend Pasco, never expecting to meet him again on this earth; but when the National Democratic Convention met in Chicago in 1884 and the National Committee was made up, I saw among the names that of Samuel Pasco, of Florida. I wrote him to know if he was the same man I had met on that battlefield at Jackson, Miss., 21 years ago. He replied that he was the same man, and gave me a brief history Ridge and was wounded and left on the field, and was captured and taken North, where he remained until near the close of the war, when he was exchanged; and at the close of the war Pasco was elected President of the Constitutional Convention of Florida, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1867, where he is now serving his State. He is a gentleman who is well liked by all who know bim. Such are some of my personal recollections of the

The 32d Ill. at Shiloh.

N your paper of Dec. 15 John Schooner, Co. E. 3d Iows, says the 32d Ill. was not in the First Brigade, Hurlbut's Division, battle, or he would have known better. The brigade to which we belonged was composed of the 3d Iowa, 28th, 32d, and 41st Ill. On the morning of April 6 we double quicked to the front, and occupied a position at the

Peach Orchard, on the road leading from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth, the 3d Iowa on the out the names of the parties, but was right and 32d Ill. on the left of this road. At this point a sanguinary conflict took place (of NATIONAL TRIBUNE knows more about this which I will give a more detailed account at case. some other time), and where terrible disaster befell the Confederates-inflicted by the 3d Iowa, 32d, 28th, and possibly the 41st Ill., and 14 pieces of artillery, which, by order of the General commanding, had been masked and I say possibly the 41st Ill., for they were so far to the left I could not see them; but the

movements of the other regiments were in full view, as the rebels came to within 75 yards of us on the open field. To indicate the degree of the struggle in

which this brigade took part at Shiloh, I will say, as a matter of fact, the 3d Iowa was commanded on Monday, the 7th, by a Lieutenant, and the 32d Ill. by a Captain. The loss of the 32d was 58 per cent. of those engaged, while not a single man was captured who had not been disabled. The missing were those who had been desperately wounded and were carried back beyond their lines Sunday night by compassionate Confederates .- J. R. PALMER, Co. A, 32d Ill., Normal, Ill.

Thinks the Cannoneer is a Dandy. A. G. McKee, Middletown, Conn., has the following good words to say about the "Cannoneer": "Last Fall, while confined to the house, one of my neighbors sent over the Cannoneer' for me to read. It raised the John Bryant, Co. G, 12th U. S. Inf., Wooster. devil with me. I couldn't sleep for some time, or get to sleep readily without dreaming of served in the same company in 1865 at Rich-In writing to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a war. But it wore off. I added three copies of mond, Va. it to our G.A.R. library, and felt like writing erature extant. But I didn't. Last night, however, when I returned from Post meeting, I sat down to read THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and came across your tribute to Gen. Bartlett, and that settled it; for I am from Broome County myself, and am glad of it. I was born 'over in Windsor,' where the old gentleman shot that deer, and though a boy I knew of Joe Bartlett when he enlisted as a private, took his company to Elmira as Captain of the 27th N. Y., and became Major, and so on up. He was a dandy and so are you."

The Great Value of Fresh Air. Every one knows the physical benefit that comes from a day in the open air; but few stop to reflect on the reason. This may be found in the fact that come in contact in the lungs, to throw off an unusual amount of the body's waste and impurities in the form of carbonic acid gas.

This is exactly what occurs, only with greater effect, when Drs. Starkey & Palen's Compound Oxygen is introduced into the system. The agent is common air, enriched with more oxygen and combined with a magnetic vital element which the whole system heartily welcomes and absorbs. By it the lungs are expanded, the blood purified, and the nerve centers revitalized. This is, in short, the building up, by the natural method, of those foundations of life and health, the injury of which is

indicated by what we call disease.

Another unique feature is that by means of the Home Treatment, the better and richer air which Compound Oxygen supplies, can be made available for the sick person in his own room without exposure, effort, or fatigue.

While the theory of Compound Oxygen is very interesting, its wonderful history is still more so. For more than 28 years, and in over 60,000 care-

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the

[THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE receives each week hundreds of communications for publication in the Fighting Them Over and the Picket Shot columns. It is, of course, the desire of the Editor that all worthy ones should appear in print. He slights no one intentionally, but great care must be exercised in the selection and the editing of these manuscripts. It is obvious that the space which can be devoted to this class of matter is so limited that the Editor must confine himself to the publication of those which are best suited and most where we had been when we made the charge, | widely interesting to the comrades. Comrades are requested to write as often as they choose, but legibly, briefly and to the point, on one side of the paper, and to place each subject on a separate Copies of important articles should be kept, in case of accidental loss.]

> Homes for Settlers. J. T. Stanhope, Forum, Ark., says he has re-

reply to his offer of information about the advantages of his section, that he has written out a description and had it printed. He will send it to anyone on receipt of a stamp. F. E. Marsh, Manhattan, Kan., wishes to locate in Florida, and if any comrades know of good places to start a general store, or anyone wish-

ing to exchange property in Florida for prop-

erty in Kansas, he would be glad to hear from

ceived so many inquiries from comrades in

Thomas J. Frost, Lewistown, Mont., says that Montana is a grand State for old soldiers and their families. Good wages are paid for labor, school teaching, professional work, etc. He will be glad to answer the questions of all inclosing

J. H. Bridgeman, 1st Wis, battefy, Chamberlain, S. D., says that he cannot answer onetenth of the letters of inquiry from the comrades about the Government land on the Great Sioux River Reservation. He says that the price per acre, under the Sioux bill, up to Feb. 10, 1893, was \$1.25 per acre; after that date it became 75 cents an acre. Thousands are waiting to take advantage of the reduction. Those who cannot get on the ground themselves can file a claim by proxy to 160 acres, by forwarding a Part 1, page 30, Serial No. 72, you will find the certified draft and power of attorney and a rebel loss, killed, 1,750; wounded, 3,800; priscertified copy of discharge and \$12.50 by draft. State about kind of farm wanted. Relinquishments are selling at \$8 to \$12. While ground may be selected by an agent, yet the right to the land is forfeited if not occupied in person within three months after the claim is filed. So, unless a veteran intends to settle on his claim, it is not worth while for him to take it

Want to Get Married.

Recently there appeared in this column a request for correspondence, with a view to matrimony, desired by Mrs. Jane Tripp and others. It is now believed that this request was not authorized by the persons mentioned. If such an was fired we had to separate, each one to go to occurrence be repeated there will be no more his own side. I bid him farewell, and when I such requests published in this paper. Herearrived at camp I sat down and with my left | after in every case the name and address of the | 10th Ind., Col. M. D. Manson. His first battle hand wrote a letter to his family. I could not | persons wanting correspondence with a view to | was at Rich Mountain, W. Va. The writer use my right hand, as it was torn up by a | matrimony, with references, must be given. minie-ball. The two armies separated, and his | and the Postmaster of the place in which the | If any of the boys of Co. F, 51st Ind., should

C. J. Haves, Box 22, Hood River, Ore., wants to hear from young ladies between the ages of his sisters, who were very glad to hear from | 35 and 50, with a view to matrimony. References must be exchanged. No unsatisfactory T. N. Nugent, Claysville, Ind., wants to cor-

> with a view to matrimony. No unsatisfactory ietters answered; references must be exchanged. Miss M. L. Morgan, Shelbyville, Tenn., wants correspondence, with a view to matrimony. No unsatisfactory letters answered; references

respond with ladies from 25 to 35 years of age,

must be exchanged. W. J. C., P. O. Box 94, Centerville, O., would like to correspond with a loyal lady with a view to marriage. He had a wide experience of his army life. After meeting me there, his | as a Union soldier in the late war, and is in the command had been sent to Tennessee, and he | 40's. No Democrat need apply, unless-well, had taken part in the battle of Missionary unless she be a beauty, indeed, and very, very

How a Rebel Got a U. S. Pension.

Joseph Smith, Box 344, Wayne, Wis., says he went back to Florida, and had married and I that he heard the following story at the Washhas raised a family. We have kept up our ington Encampment: "On the picket-line. correspondence and met for the first time at | near Winchester, Va., on the Confederate side, the Southern Hotel at St. Louis in 1888. Mr. | behind a tree, stood a rebel soldier with a gun. ready to shoot any Yankee who made his appearance on the opposite pickets. All at once a young Yankee appeared within gunshot. No sooner did he show his head than a bullet from the rebel gun hit him right between the eyes. killing him instantly. The rebel went doublewar for the Union .- E. T. LEE, 41st Ill., Mon- quick to the spot to rob him. What was his astonishment to find that he had killed his own son, who was a soldier in the U. S. army. When the war broke out the father joined the rebels, and the son enlisted in the U. S. army. Long after the war the father found out the company and regiment of his son, and being in at Shiloh. Evidently he was not in that | dependent circumstances, and an inmate of a Northern poorhouse, applied to the Commissioner of Pensions for a pension as the dependent father of a son who was shot while on picket near Winchester, Va., and under the pension laws of the United States he received the pension." Is that fair? The writer tried to find unsuccessful. Maybe some render of THE

Information Asked and Given.

John Rogers, 210 Thames street, Newport, R. I., writes: "During the visit of the G.A.R. in Washington, one of the members of Charles E. Lawton Post, of this city, was accosted by a lady who wished to get the address of a Captain Rogers, of the 1st R. I. Cav., who had done her some service during the war in Virginia. The lady gave her card to the veteran, who promised to hand it to me, but he lost the card and forgot her name, and I feel it a point of honor now to get her address and write her, as she naturally will suppose I do not consider it of enough importance."

S. E. Chandler, 728 East Fifteenth street, Minneapolis, Minn., wants some one to send him the poem "Caliber Fifty-two." It tells of a drummer who was wounded, and as he was about to start for the rear someone told him to report that the regiment was out of ammunition, and be sure to have caliber 52 sent. The drummer played the hero afterward, and died trying to execute the commission.

Charles H. Zimmerman, Sioux Falls, S. D. wants the addresses of the following comrades: Wallace Kippey and George F. Balls, both of Co. F, 12th U.S. Inf.; also, that of the Hospital Steward of the 12th Inf.

O., wants the address of William G. Little, who

Comrade Barney, First Sergeaut, Co. B, 3d Md. P. H. B., Hancock, Md., wants to know who claims to have fired the shot that set the barn on fire at the battle of Monocacy Junction, July 9, 1864, as he claims to have some information on that subject. Also, why the line of battle was formed up and down the river, the right resting at the bridge, facing towards Frederick City, so that when the rebel line of battle emerged from the woods south of the Thomas House our line of battle had to change front under a murderous fire from the rebel cannon west of the Monocacy. This is a question he desires some comrade who knows to answer, without reflectious on anyone, living or dead. We have enough to do to fight the pensionhaters, without fighting one another. Comrades, stop it!

More About Spanish Fort.

M. S. Lake, Captain, Co. C, 14th Wis., Trinidad, Colo., writes: "Where was the 14th Wis. (Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Corps,) at Spanish Fort? On the left-center. Gen. McArthur on its left, and joining on the right of the Thirteenth Corps, I had the honor of leading that part of the brigade that went into the fort when it was captured. It was composed of the 14th Wis., 40th and 49th Mo. Who were in first or last, let it be as it may. I captured Capt. Lamberts, the Confederate commander of the fort; part of his uni-form, a letter from his aunt Puss from Mobile, Ala., and its answer, and his photograph, which I have to this day. I think all who were there did their duty."

Admits His Error.

Nelson V. Hutchinson, North Abington, Mass., says to George I. Van Ness, Co. E, 21st N. J., that he is correct in his criticism made upon the writer's article of recent date. He was surprised himself when he saw that he had transposed the divisions of the Sixth Corps on that memorable 3d of May, 1863.

Agents Wanted, Comrades Preferred,

REAL WAR PANORAMA.

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Or with a DIRECT PANORAMA OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Youngest Soldler,

was discharged on Jan. 21, 1866, after a service

Glad to See the Old Letter.

Gen, Cameron that Capt. Shubart had been ap-

man requested us to give to Maj. Wm. G. Moore,

the Chief of Police of Washington, if he was

the writer of the letter. Maj. Moore was noti-

fled and said he would be delighted to have his

Rebel Loss at Franklin.

G. W. Brown, Co. H, 118th Ohio, Long Rapids,

Mich., says: "In your issue of Jan. 5 you gave

the rebel loss at the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

Nov. 30, 1864, as 3,000. In U. S. Grant's gen-

oners, 702. Total, 6,252. Six general officers

killed, six wounded, and one captured. Now,

correctly, and this is the only official publica-

tion on the subject yet printed and issued by

the War Department. Gen. Hood, in his re-

port of the operations of the army under his

command, gives his loss at Franklin at 4,500

killed, wounded, and missing, in round num-

They Can't Do Without It.

W. T. Hutchinson, Sublett, Mo., says THE

NATIONAL, TRIBUNE is the first paper he reads,

and he could not do without it. He was the

first soldier to enlist in Honey Creek Town-

ship, Clinton County, Ind., enlisting in Co. C,

became First Lieutenant of Co. G. 89th Ind.

see this, he would like them to know that the

writer is the man who stole the dressed sheep

from Gen. Wood's headquarters at the battle of

Nashville, Tenn. The writer says: "Bully

for Harrison, even if he did not get there, as

J. N. Campbell, Co. K, 50th Pa., Shunk, Pa.

says: "I can't get along without THE NA-

TIONAL TRIBUNE. I tried to get another

comrade to take it, but he thought he was too

poor. I like your position in regard to the

in regard to Government control of railroads.

ticket, good anytime until it is used; and

more, that a ticket be made good on any road

until the number of miles paid for be used.

A Poetical History of Vicksburg.

C. E. Smith, West Berlin, O., is getting up a

Vicksburg, and would like the comrades to send

him sketches of charges, personal encounters,

BALL'S BLUFF.

Had Col. Devens Been in Command There

Would Have Been No Disaster.

N your issue of Nov. 17, 1892, under the

rade Goodheart's article on Ball's Bluff in the

issue of Sept. 15. Instead of Lieut.-Col. Fred.

Lander taking command after the death of Col.

Baker, the writer always understood that Col.

Devens did so. Instead of Gen. Stone being

the scapegoat, the writer thinks Stone put all

Neither comrade is correct. After the death

of Col. Baker, Col. Cogswell, of the 42d N. Y.,

assumed command and retained it through the

15th Mass, was in line of battle, as formed

under the direction of Col. Baker, when he first

reached the field with skirmishers protecting

its right flank and extending back to the river.

We had held the position throughout the after-

noon's fighting, which had practically ceased,

and I do not think a man in the regiment had

the slightest impression that we were whipped.

For reasons best known to himself, Col. Cogs-

well decided to cut his way through to Ed-

ward's Ferry, and make connections with the

larger force which had there crossed to the

As the 15th Mass, held the right of the line,

he ordered it to lead in the new movement.

Our skirmishers were called in and the regi-

ment was faced and marched by the left flank.

We had gone hardly a distance greater than

the front of the regiment when the enemy

orders to halt, face to the front and open fire,

which orders were executed in such a way that

the enemy fell back to their position as in line

of battle. It was at this time that the fatal

order of Col. Cogswell was given to fall back

to the river. Col. Devens, knowing that the

execution of the order meant disaster, re-

quested that the order be repeated in the

presence of his Major, which was done, and

the regiment fell back and down the bluff to

the river. Then Col. Devens told his men to

throw their guns into the river and take care

It is generally conceded by those who were

there that had our line of battle been kept

intact half an hour longer, say until after dark,

the movement of recrossing the river could

have been commenced, and by daylight of the

next morning all could have been landed on

Harrison's Island, if not on the Maryland

shore, and thereby have saved our great loss

in prisoners, as well as many lives, for I think

our loss in killed, after the retreat, and those

drowned in attempting to swim the river, was

nearly equal to our loss during the afternoon.

pression that our forces were overwhelmingly

beaten and actually driven into the river,

I will close with the words of a gallant

officer who heard the order of Col. Cogswell

repeated to Col. Devens: "I have always be-

lieved that had the command of the field

devolved on Col. Devens, we would have held

our position and won the battle, and there

would have been no Ball's Bluff disaster."-

CHARLES H. EAGER, Captain, 15th Mass., Bel-

Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Offers

Liberal pay to Agents selling to dealers, Dr. Shoop's Restorative, the great Nerve Tonic, which, through a newly discovered principle,

which is far from true.

mont, Mass.

I think the public generally have the im-

of themselves as best they could.

who had watched the entire movement) made

Virginia shore during the day.

head of "Picket Shots," I find the follow-

ing: "Ball's Bluff .- E. W. Jenkins, of Co.

F, 20th Mass., Pawtucket, R. I., reads Com-

ing to the siege.

the blame on Baker."

he was the man I wanted to see elected."

bers. - EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

The writer quotes Gen. Grant's statement

who is right?"

eral report, in War Records, Series I., Vol. 38,

old letter, and it was accordingly sent him.

pointed Quartermaster, which the latter gentle-

Capt. Prosper Shubart, Assistant Quartermas-

Come and see us, or send for a descriptive catalogue. You will need a little capital, but you will secure a good business. THE WAR PHOTOGRAPH CO., No. 21 Linden Place, Hartford, Conn. Mention The National Tribune

Gertrude Spurrier, Fort Wayne, Ind., writes: Papa, being paralyzed from sunstroke received in the war, is helpless and unable to by patronizing an old soldler who lost the use of both leps in the army has not walked a step since 1865. write, therefore I will try to represent him. Not long ago we saw in your paper a list of the Musical Instruments, etc., to will send stamp for Catalog of Sheet Music, Books, youngest soldiers of the late war, and again, in W. I. BROWN, your paper of Feb. 2, 1893, an item from the

Mention The National Tribune pen of Wm. S. Settle, of Lewistown, Pa., who save he was 16 years and eight days old when AGENTS WANTED for the authentic life of he enlisted into the service, and who claims to be the youngest soldier of the war. Papa, Corp'l a life time. Freight paid. Credit given. Best book. Dennis D. Spurrier, thinks that he has a record Best terms. Outfit free. Send at once for postage and packing. R. H. Woodwand & Co., Baltimore, Md. more remarkable than that of Mr. Settle, Papa It will pay you to write for special terms on the au-thentic edition, no matter what book you are selling; was born Aug. 25, 1847, and enlisted into Battery L, 1st Ind. H. A., on May 14, 1863, at the offer most extraordinary ever made in history of book age of 15 years eight months and 19 days. He Mention The National Tribune.

of two years, eight months and seven days, and at the age of 18 years four months and 26 DIXON'S American Graphite bettere 5. sil PENCILS. Are unequalled for smooth, tough leads. If not familter of Volunteers, Bethel, Pa., recently sent to iar with them, mention THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and this office a letter written by Wm. G. Moore, of send life, for samples worth double the money DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J. the War Department, to Gen. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, dated July 19, 1864, notifying



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pensioners, and think every old soldier ought RUPTURE at home. (Sealed) Book giving full particular sent FREE. Address Geo. S. Gass, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, says: "I hoped to be able to send another subscriber. The veteran that does not receive THE NA-DR. W. S. RICE, Box 1, Smithville, Jefferson Co., N. Y TIONAL TRIBUNE, fails to see his own interest, Mention National Tribune. and especially that of his comrade. I am sorry you have discontinued your arguments

Mention The National Tribune.

A HAIR GROWER.
Prof. Dyke a Elegic produced a
heavy movemance on the structured of
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heavy move and the one-cent-a mile rates, and a purchased Mention The National Tribune. 692 New Sample styles of Envelope, Silk Frings CARDS &c., 20 New Songs, 100 Rich and Racyjokes, I pack Exect Cards, I pack Francards, I pack Acquaintance Cards and Standard Beau Catcher, ALL for 2cts, CROWN CARD CO., CADIZ, OHIO. Then we would be able to visit our old com-

rades and friends, and still be able to support Mention The National Tribune. A Shap for One Agent in each town to distribute samples and circulars BIG PAY for honest work. Write at once to Bosanko Co., Phila., Pa postical history of the campaign and siege of

talks over the walls, and other matter pertain-Relief Ornaments Free! Photos to Exchange. Wellington E. Pratt, Co. H, 106th Pa., and Co. B. 12th N. Y. Cav., Drakola, S. D., wants to exchange photos with the surviving comrades Mention The National Tribune. of Co. H, 106th Pa., and Co. B, 12th N. Y. Cav

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Mention The National Tribuna. I will not attempt to place the responsibility \$50 a month and expenses to lady or gentleman introducing druggists' specialties. Samples for stamp. E. L. Baldwin, Detroit, Mich. for the original movement, but I do place the responsibility for the result of that day's work on Col. Cogswell. It was about sunset. The Mention The National Tribune.

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